

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4343.

號二月六年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877.

日一廿月四年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL JACKSON & CO., 150 & 152, Leadenhall Street. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco. CHINA.—SWATOW, QUEEN & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, RICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDEN & CO., Shanghai. LAM, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HINSHEN & CO., Macao, L. A. DA SILVA.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$500,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—H. HOFFMANN, Esq. Deputy Chairman.—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. E. B. BEILSON, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. HOD, W. BASWICK, Esq. A. MOLVER, Esq. WILHELM REIMERS, Esq. ED. TORIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, .. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, .. EVERETT CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 " " " " 12 " 5 " " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Betting and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

Notices of Firms

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm for Procurement at Foochow, and Mr F. F. KELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day bought the GOODWILL of the late Firm of BROADBENT, ANTHONY & CO., and OPENED BUSINESS in the premises occupied by that Firm, under the style of ROBERT MORE, as SHIPHANDLER, SALESMAN, and GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

ROBERT MORE.

Hongkong, May 31, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr. CONRAD MUNKOE DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under-signed.

WM. ORRICKSHANK,

Manager, Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EYRE, PH.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS and a HALF. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 3, 1877.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just Received an Invoice of COPE, BROTHERS & Co.'s TOBACCOS and CIGARETTES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD. COPE'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE. COPE'S SMOKING MIXTURE. COPE'S PEERLESS CIGARETTES. COPE'S BOUQUET CIGARETTES. COPE'S FAIRY CIGARETTES. COPE'S FANCY BRILLIANTS. COPE'S WHIFFS.

Hongkong, May 25, 1877.

je22

JUST RECEIVED.

AN Invoice of the well-known BRAND OLAKET PAUL DUBOIS & Co., from Bordeaux.

After Dinner Claret Chateau Lafite, \$13.50 per case. After Dinner Claret Chateau Lafite, \$12.50 " Hermitage Grand Cru, \$5.00 " A good Breakfast Claret, \$3.00 per doz. Champagne Reims, \$14.00 " " dry, " \$14.00 " " ALSO A complete assortment of Gentlemen's SHOES and BOOTS, from \$3.75 to \$5.50. C. L. THEVENIN.

Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

je28

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

APOLLINARIS

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"It is, in our opinion, superior for table purposes to any other mineral water with which we are acquainted. It is strongly effervescent, and forms an exceedingly pleasant and refreshing beverage, either alone or in combination with wine; and it is, in fact, as we are informed by an eminent medical friend, liable to that charge which has been so frequently brought against soda and other waters—that they have a depressing effect upon the system. On the contrary, medicinal testimony is unanimous in favour of the high therapeutic qualities of Apollinaris Water."—Civil Service Review.

APOLLINARIS WATER IS CERTAINLY THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS. It is softer and more refreshing than its only rival, Seltzer Water (Nassau Seltzer Brunnen), and is more pleasant to the palate. Over all manufactured Aerated Waters it has an incomparable superiority.

"APOLLINARIS WATER is, moreover, a water of great organic purity, another highly important desideratum, in which artificial Aerated Waters often dangerously fail. Its place seems, therefore, marked as the favoured beverage of the favoured classes who can select their drinking water. Physicians will find it a valuable addition to their resources as a cool and refreshing drink, antacid, and useful in promoting digestion and gastric irritation. Such a water is the sworn enemy of gout, rheumatism, and their congeners."—London Medical Record.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Dr. HARMANN WEBER, F.R.C.P., writes:—"Having largely used it during the last seven years, I have found it of great value as an article of diet in gouty dispositions, in little acid diathesis, in tendency to gallstones, in some forms of catarrh of the bladder, and in chronic catarrh of the respiratory organs; in the latter, either heated by itself or mixed with hot milk or whey. To many persons the Apollinaris forms an agreeable and useful addition to bitter waters, and a good vehicle for some medicines."—Brit. Med. Jour.

PRICES. CASE of 50 QUARTS (STONE BOTTLES) \$10 " 50 PINTS " " " 5 " 8 " 8 " 8 DOZ. SODA-WATER BOTTLES \$15

N.B.—Stone Quarts & Soda-water Bottles, if Returned.

\$2 Allowed for the Soda-water Bottles, if Returned.

GEO. SMITH & Co., Agents for China and Japan.

NORTON & Co., Agents in Hongkong.

May 9, 1877.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

HENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche "Dry." A.H. ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche "Dry." JOHN DURAND & Co.'s CLARETS and WHITE WINE. STARKE & KENTISH'S PORTS and SHERRIES. MOULLEON & Co.'s COGNAC, 1, 2, 3 Stars. BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s COGNAC.

JUSIUS LEMBEKE & Co.

Hongkong, April 9, 1877.

je19

FOR SALE.

THE IRON STEAMER

"ALBAH."

THE above Steamer was built in Glasgow in 1872 by Messrs DOBBS & Co., under special survey of LLOYD'S, and her MACHINERY AND BOILER were made by Messrs JAMES HOWARD & Co., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large Cargo on a light draft of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general repairs in 1876, when new SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the HONGKONG AND WHARF DOCK COMPANY, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 110 feet. Beam, 26 feet 3 inches. Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 6 inches. Height from Main Deck to under side of Aft Deck, 7 feet 4 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.

CLASS.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyd's.

RIG.—Brig Rigged.

CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet).

DRAFT.—Light 9 feet; Loaded 12 feet.

SPEED.—Eight knots on consumption of 8 1/2 to 9 tons of coals per 24 hours.

BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons coals.

CABIN.—Under Aft Deck aft; saloon, pantry and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first-class passengers.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 90 Horse Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter; Stroke 30 inches.

PROPELLER.—Bessmer Steel of 4 Blades, with One Spare Set of Blades.

WINCH.—One Steam Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.

BOILER.—One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE of 20 Horse Power Nominal, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condenser and Tubular Boiler. Consumption, 2 Tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs Matthew Paul & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late firm of Russell & Sturges, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-signed has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 11th June, 1877, (or Private Sale before the Day of Sale), at 2 p.m.,—

The well-known Tavern called the "STAR TAVERN," situated in Queen's Road West, No. 200, with FURNITURE, FIXTURES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. GUEDES, Jr., Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 25, 1877.

Intimations.

COMMENCING with the "GVALIOR" leaving Hongkong on the 2nd June, and until further notice, the Company's Mail Steamers from China will proceed to London via Suez Canal, calling at Southampton to land Passengers and Mails.

ADAM LIND,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 14, 1877.

je18

A THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT

AND ARITHMETICIAN Desires an

ENGAGEMENT.

"Activity," one of this Office.

Hongkong, May 29, 1877.

Intimations.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.

ON and after the 1st of June next and until further notice A WORD RATE will be adopted on the Correspondence between HONGKONG and all places in CHINA and JAPAN, thus only making the number of words actually sent chargeable.

The following rates will be charged:

CHINA.—To Amoy, 30 cents per word. To Shanghai, 40 " "

JAPAN.—Nagasaki and other places, 80 " "

For Telegrams to JAPAN BEYOND NAGASAKI should be added the rates of transmission on the Japanese Government lines, viz:—

All places except Hakodadi, first 20 words \$2.0, every additional 10 words \$1.00. Hakodadi, first 20 words \$4.00, every additional 10 words \$2.00.

Words containing more than 10 letters will be charged as two words.

Rates of Tariff will follow.

A. SUENSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

je24

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Owners of the British Ship "FIRESTAR," will no longer be Responsible for Debts incurred by Captain NEE, late Master, and that all Persons supplying Goods or making Advances to him do so at their own risk. Particulars of all Claims outstanding are to be forwarded to Robert Greig, Master of the British Ship Hannah Law.

ROBT. GREIG,

Agent for the Owners.

Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

je28

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Under-signed with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the five, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

je21

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Under-signed having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies by any First-Class Steamers, at current rates, Payable either here, in LONDON, in LIVERPOOL, or at the principal Ports of INDIA and the EAST.

BIRLEY & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

je22

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th of May, Dr. STOUT'S Consulting and Operating ROOMS will be on the Ground Floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

187, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING. RESERVE FUND, £340,000 "

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed Mr A. MUIR as its AGENT in HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Under-signed is prepared to Accept Risks and Issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class Steamers.

A. MUIR,

Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

je17

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

Captain PITMAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 5th Proximo, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 31, 1877.

je25

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Steamship "OCEAN,"

Capt. JACQUES, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

je27

FOR YOKOHAMA, Calling at NAGASAKI.

The Steamship "GALSHILL,"

Captain KANTON, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 31, 1877.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamer "GORDON CASTLE,"

expected here on or about the 1st Proximo, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 29, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "HULLANDER,"

HUTCHINSON, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, May 24, 1877.

je24

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "MAJURA,"

STANTON, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, May 18, 1877.

je22

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "THOMAS LORD,"

HALL, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1877.

je26

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "NEW ENA,"

SAYER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 27, 1877.

je27

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "STRACATHA

Intimations.

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND
STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH

**PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES**
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS
OF
China and Japan,

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.
FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.
8vo. pp. 618. With 26 MAPS and PLANS.

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and
CHAS. KING,
COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNIS, PH.D.
LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.
Price, \$6, leather half bound.
The scope of this work includes detailed

The scope of the work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTIONS and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these par-

ticulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES of STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE Money.

Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of **OUTFIT** and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on **DOMESTIC MARKETS** and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events

which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable
PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

HONG LISTS.
Circular, large sheet.
THE AMENDED HONG LIST

I in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions

and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.
At the "China Mail" Office.

Chair and Boat Hire.

**LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS,
CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS,
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.
*Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.***

<u>Half hour, ...</u>	<u>10 cts.</u>	<u>Hour,</u>	<u>20 cts.</u>
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Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 8) p. ... One Dollar.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cents.
Half day, ... 35 cents.
Day, ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
pounds, per Day, \$3.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load,	2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600	

piculs, per Day,	...	...	...	2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600				
piculs, per Load,	...	...	...	1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800				
piculs, per Day,	...	...	...	1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800 piculs, per Load,	1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800 piculs, Half Day,	50
<i>Sampans.</i>	
or Paliaway Boats, per Day,	\$1.00

"	One Hour, ...	20
"	Half-an-Hour, ...	10
After 8 P.M.,.....10 cents extra.		

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.
That for the Street Coolies is as follows:—

STREET COOLIES.

<i>Scale of Hire for Street Cables.</i>	
One Day,	33 cents.
Half Day,	20 "
Three Hours,	12 "
One Hour,	5 "
Half Hour,	0 "

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private
particulars;

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private
particulars;

Intimations.

OAKKEYS

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKAGES 30, 50, 100, AND 250. TO BE HAD OF ALL GROCERS.

OAKKEYS

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH THESE BOARDS.

OAKKEYS

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 50, EACH.

OAKKEYS

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—20, 25, & 40, EACH, & 10, BOXES.

JOHN OAKKEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, QUINCEY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS, &c. WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

2mr77 1w 52t 2mr78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the Druggist, Mahomet, to inform the Faky that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at least a few hundred of ointment was worth a ton, and a quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

no375 1w 4t

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters, 50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Preserved Provisions, Wines and Spirits, Albs and Beers, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wander" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2 1/2 per cent.

Prices Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the English & American Newspapers, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 3 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special arrangements to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 46, Farnborough Row, London.

1876/7 1w 52t 1876/7

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to.

Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues, most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

21ap77 1w 26t 20ap77



DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy For

Acidity of the Stomach, Heart burn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong, 24mr77 1w 52t 23mr78

Dinneford & Co., CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers, throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong, 24mr77 1w 52t 23mr78

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

First Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES, JAMS AND JELLIES, ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYAU, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS, HERRINGS A LA SARDINE, PICKLED SALMON, YARMOUTH BLOATERS, BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT, FRESH AND FRYING HADDOKS, PURE SALAD OIL, SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS, PRESERVED VEGETABLES, PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE, PRESERVED BACON, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES, TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY, PLUM PUDDINGS, LIA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION:

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Grosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL, FURNISHERS TO THE QUEEN, 50, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

10jun79 1w 52t 10jun77

Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

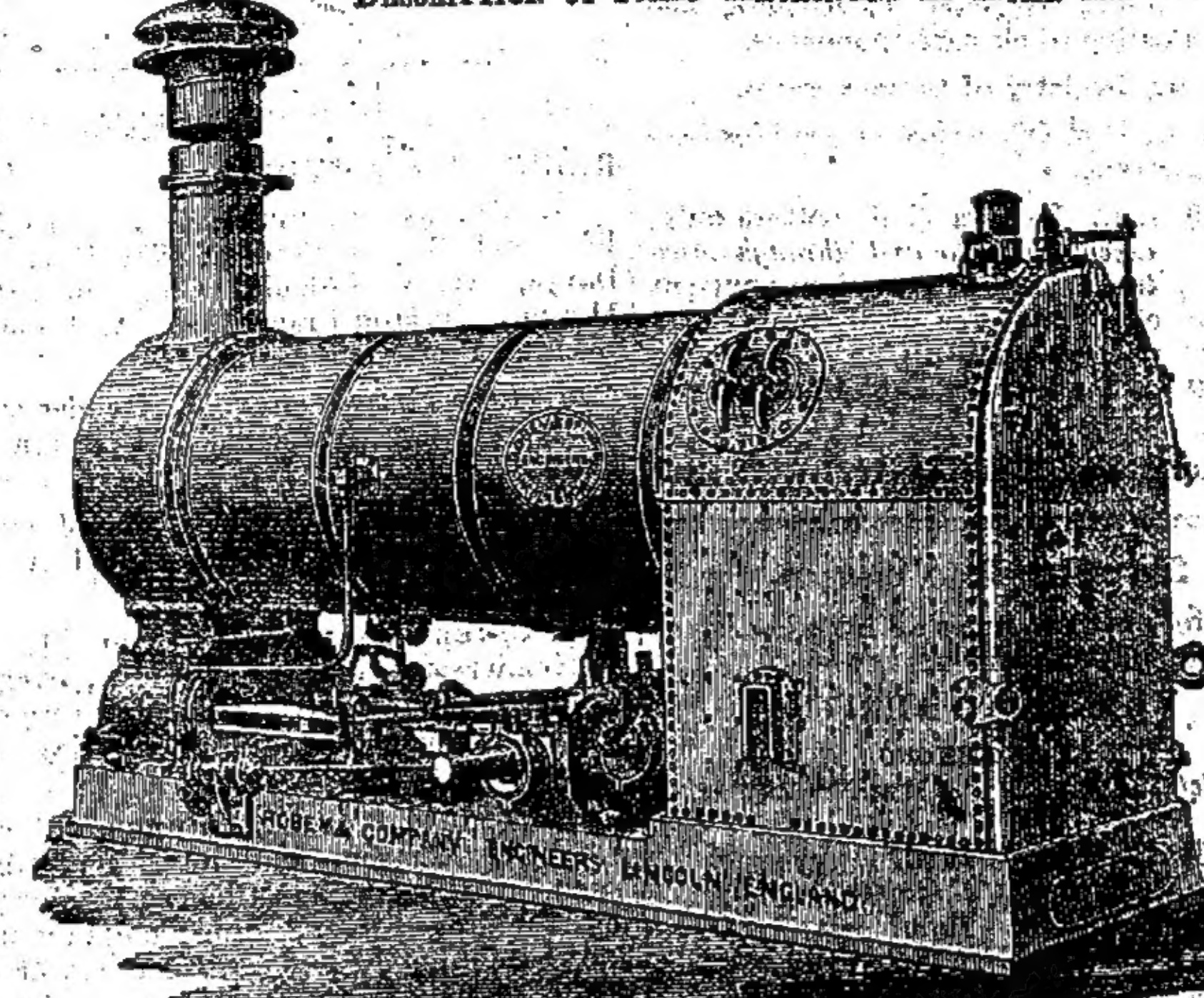
Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Grosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Dealers throughout the World.

ROBEY & CO.'S

NEW DESIGN OF HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINE & LOCOMOTIVE BOILER, COMBINED, FOR DRIVING SAW MILLS, FLOUR MILLS, FACTORIES, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FIXED MACHINERY AT HOME AND ABROAD.



Some of the advantages of this New Patent Engine, are as follows:—

SMALL FIRST COST, SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING, EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING, GREAT SAVING IN FUEL.

Boiler can be arranged to burn Sawdust and Refuse Wood. Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

ROBEY & CO., Sole Manufacturers, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, A pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER, RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE, RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-RIDA WATER, RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL-TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAF and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADEVINE cleans, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Preparations will bear the signature of the annexed Trade Mark.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

36mr77 1w 52t 26mr78

J. & E. ATKINSON'S Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS, London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872. Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873. Philadelphia, 1876.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang-ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Essence of Strevil, Magnolia, Jasmine, Wood Violet, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE is strongly recommended, being more lasting and fragrant than the German kinds.

ATKINSON'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, celebrated for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore. It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very durable in use.

ATKINSON'S BEARS' GREASE, COLD CREAM, SACRED POWDERS, TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TOILET VINEGAR, VELVETINE, WHITE ROSE TOILET PASTE, and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers, J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

22ap79 1w 52t 22ap77

Intimations.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN Extract from a Letter dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old."

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S." To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

26mr76 1w 52t 26mr77

FREDERIC ALGAR, COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-SION AGENT, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondence, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

The Best Investment of the Day for a Small Outlay, And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 60 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, Engineers, 23c, Farnham Street, Horton, London, England. 22ap79 1w 52t 22ap77

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's ESS; YLANG-YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SARGANTHUS; OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET POWDER; FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

12may77 2

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

Sold in this 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATINGE, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. The 1s. tins are made that the Powder is easily distributed from them, and will be found a great improvement on the old paper packets. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

KEATING'S

Bon Bons or Worm Tablets, A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. KEATINGE, Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worm brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATINGE, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am informed fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

7ap77 1w 26t 30sep77

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

31mr77 1w 52t 30mr78

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

MADE WITH THE

Latest and Most Valuable

Improvements.

Adapted to the Standard of all Nations, Packed ready for Shipping.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT World's Fair, London, 1861. World's Fair, New York, 1863. World's Fair, Paris, 1867. World's Fair, Vienna, 1873. World's Fair, Santiago (Chili), 1876. World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876.

FAIRBANKS & Co., NEW YORK.

FAIRBANKS & Co., LONDON, ENGLAND.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

31mr77 1w 52t 29sep77

Best Food for Infants, supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NUTRIMENT in the most digestible and convenient form.

SAVORY & MOORE,

148, New Bond Street, London, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

14jul76 8

Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &c. 113, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

22ap79 1w 52t 22ap77

Intimations.

QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN READING, ENGLAND.

SUTTON'S SEEDS

FOR ALL CLIMATES

PACKED BY MESSRS. SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM

Which ensures their arrival in dry and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the Office of this Paper, or from SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN, Reading, near London, England.

N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must accompany every order.

8mc77 1w 52t 8mc78

Protected by Royal Letters Patent, Dated October 11th, 1869.

DE BRIGT'S PHOSPHODYNE

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphodyne combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by the supplying all the essential constituents of the blood, and the functions of the system to the highest degree. It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous Debility, in all its Stages; Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for restoring impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and feeble man, in a wretched condition, has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts directly upon the organization; for instance, it assists nature to generate the human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting any of those morbid conditions which are the result of thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigor, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne given back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphorus or animating element of life, which has been wasted and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigor and comfort, for which the patient has long been unconscious. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair requires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGT'S PHOSPHODY

Intimations.

PIANO TUNING.

M. A. HAHN, PRACTICAL PIANO MANUFACTURER, REPAIRER, and TUNER, begs to leave to the Community of Hongkong his arrival at this Port on a visit, and that he is now prepared to TUNE and REPAIR PIANOS, HARMONIUMS, &c., at Moderate charges, during his short stay.

Orders left in care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. or Messrs CHAS. J. GAUFF & Co., will meet with prompt attention.

Hongkong, May 23, 1877. je6

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

To-day's Advertisements.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamer **"GORDON CASTLE"** will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 4th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, June 2, 1877. je4

FOR NEW YORK.

The **41 British Ship "HAWAII LAW,"** ROBERT GRIGG, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to **VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**

Hongkong, June 2, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The **41 British Clipper Ship "GRYFF,"** T. ROBERTS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to **VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**

Hongkong, June 2, 1877.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

GORDON CASTLE.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr. A. McE. BEATON, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon to-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 9th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, June 2, 1877. je6

THE GIANT CHANG-OUTDONE.

YU SHAN, the Great CHINESE GIANT of Modern Times, is now on EXHIBITION at No. 42, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. This Giant is well-proportioned, and in regard to size and general appearance beats CHANG hollow. He is a native of Kwang-si, and is only 22 years of age. Such a Giant is not to be often met with, and he Deserves a Call.

Doors Open throughout the Day and in the Evening.

ADMISSION—FIFTY CENTS.

Hongkong, June 2, 1877.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000, EQUAL TO \$555,555.55.

Directors.

LEE SING, of the Lai Sing Firm.

OHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.

WONG YIK FUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.

FONG SONG FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.

WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.

FUN FONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

Manager—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, PEKING, and to all the TREATY PORTS of China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Monham Strand.

Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ROSENA, American S.M. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

TULOHONGHUM, British S.M. schooner, Captain Macdon.—Wieler & Co.

HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain R. Grigg.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

VESTA, German barque, Captain R. Dicks.—Melchers & Co.

HANNAH & MARY, British barque, Capt. A. Smith.—Order.

FORMOSA, German barque, Captain Schwaer.—Melchers & Co.

BIRNBA TAYLOR, British schooner, Captain John Taylor.—McEwen, Frickel & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

JUST LANDED.

AN Invoice of GUINNESS' STOUT, Bottled by BOURKE, in Pints and Quarts.

100 Cases HENNESSY'S BRANDY, 1, 2, and 3 star.

An Invoice of HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OILS, and TURPENTINE.

CANVAS HOUSE.

OILMAN'S STORES.

And a variety of other Goods.

ROBERT MORE,

BROADBENT, ANTHONY & Co.

Hongkong, June 2, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Store-keeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 13th day of June, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,—

SUNDRY CONDEMNED NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, and PROVISIONS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 2, 1877. je13

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 1, *Ling Feng*, Chinese R. C. O. J. Farrow, Hoilow May 31.

June 1, *Vesta*, German barque, from Whampoa.

June 2, *Ningpo*, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, Saigon May 29, Rice.—STENZES & Co.

June 2, *Teheran*, British steamer, 1871, A. H. Johnson, Bombay May 14, Galle 19, Penang 25, Singapore 28, Malle and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 2, *Barbara Taylor*, Brit. schooner, 252, John Taylor, Bangkok May 16, General.—CHINESE.

DEPARTURES.

June 1, *Lalla Rookh*, for London.

2, *Leucadia*, for London.

3, *Victory*, for Whampoa.

4, *Gualior*, for Europe, &c.

CLEARED.

Presto, for Macao.

Cyprenes, for Saigon.

Bowen, for Foochow.

Diomed, for Shanghai.

Gordon Castle, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Teheran*, for Hongkong: from Southampton, Mr. T. Snell, Lieut. S. M. Cohen, Messrs A. Smith and J. Raynor; from Suez, Mr. Kent von Keller; from Bombay, Mr. Barr (No. 1 Service); from Penang, Lieut. Col. Hall and servant, and Lieut. Saunders and servant; from Calcutta, Mr. Wigan; from Singapore, Sir D. Wedderburn, Mr. W. Wedderburn, and 38 Chinese.

For Yokohama: from Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Dare; from Suez, Mr. S. Helen.

For Amoy: from Penang, 14 Chinese.

Per *Ningpo*, from Saigon, 2 Chinese.

Per *Barbara Taylor*, from Bangkok, 2 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Gualior*, for Hongkong, from Hongkong, Lieut. T. Thompson. For Southampton, from Yokohama, Mr. H. B. Abber; from Shanghai, Miss Cowie, Commander C. V. Anson, and Mr. W. P. Andrew.

To DEPART.

Per *Cyprenes*, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.

Per *Diomed*, for Shanghai, 2 Europeans, and 200 Chinese.

Per *Gordon Castle*, for Shanghai, 2 Europeans.

Per *Bowen*, for Foochow, 3 Europeans.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese R. C. *Ling Feng* reports: Fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Ningpo* reports: Experienced strong gale from North and N.N.E. with heavy head sea between Cape Padaran and Lat. 20 North, from thence to port light Northerly winds and fine weather to arrival at 9 a.m.

The Brit. schooner *Barbara Taylor* reports: Several vessels sailed from Bangkok same day for this port. Southerly winds from the S.E. on the 29th and 30th May.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SAIGON.—

Per *CYPRENE*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 3rd inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per *GORDON CASTLE*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 4th inst.

For SWATOW.—

Per *FERONIA*, at 1.30 p.m., on Monday, the 4th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per *MECCA*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 4th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per *DANUBE*, at 8 p.m., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., instead of as previously notified.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *BELOY* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th June, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters closes.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Hongkong, May 31, 1877. je13

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

MAILS BY THE FRANCE PACKET.—The French Contract Packet *A V A*, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 9th June, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via *Marseilles*, to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, June 8th.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIXON Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, June 9th.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters closes.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra to postage, until the Post Office closes entirely.

11.30 a.m. when the Post Office closes entirely.

Hongkong, May 26, 1877. je9

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From. Remarks.

Jan. C. R. Bishop, London

12, Woodhall, Hamburg

18, Batavia, Hamburg

Feb. 1, Robert Henderson, Burgeport

2, Polynesia, Cardiff

3, Carlisle, Cardiff

4, Daphne, London

12, Leading Wind, Antwerp

17, Theresa Behn, Cardiff

18, Matchless, Cardiff

19, Cactus O., Cardiff

19, F. P. Lichfield, Cardiff

19, Maipu, London

20, Penarth, London

23, Enid, London

23, Osaka, London

27, Gold Hunter, Cardiff

28, D. M. B. Park, Sunderland v. S'pore

28, Janet Ferguson, Glasgow v. S'pore

Mar. 1, Isles of the South, Cardiff

1, Brown Brothers, Cardiff

1, Khedive, Antwerp

2, Parnoco, Cardiff

4, A. S. Davis, Cardiff

4, Nimbus, Cardiff

4, Jala, Cardiff

13, Lord Macaulay, Cardiff

13, Golden Spur, Cardiff

15, Antwerp, London

15, Victoria, Swansea

19, C. W. Cochran, Liverpool

20, Springfield, Cardiff

20, Warrior, Cardiff

20, George, Cardiff

23, Birling (s.), Cardiff

26, May Queen, Cardiff

27, Scindia, Cardiff

27, Fortuna (s.), Antwerp

29, Commissary, London

29, Cygnus, Cardiff for Canton

Apr. 6, Rota, Cardiff

6, Sydenham, Cardiff

7, Kaskow, London

10, St. Elmo, Cardiff

10, Adolph, Hamburg

11, Woodhall, Antwerp

11, H. S. Sandford (s.), Cardiff

12, Galatia (s.), Cardiff

13, Pilgrim, Cardiff

13, Vega, Hamburg

13, Penhaw, Antwerp

14, Antipodes, Cardiff

16, James Wilson, Newcastle (N.S.W.)

17, Glengyle (s.), Cardiff May 28*

18, Titan, Cardiff

AT SHANGHAI.

Dec. 27, Undine, London

Jan. 31, Forward Ho, London

Feb. 23, Helld Will, London

23, City of Aberdeen, London

Mar. 3, Callier Ou, Cardiff

10, Sir Lancelot, London

15, Goldstream, New York

24, Wigton, London

28, Isle of Erin, Greenock

Apr. 6, Corea, London

6, Messenger, New York

18, Rachel, Sydney

20, Moses B. Towers, Newcastle (N.S.W.)

21, Alfred Hawley, Sydney

23, Thermopylae, Sydney

23, Oceana, Sydney

26, Stratheden, Sydney

AT AMOY.

May, 15, Beale Morris, Swansea

Dec. 23, Ino, Greenock

AT CHEFOO.

May, 5, Alceste, Cardiff

25, Babylon, Newcastle (N.S.W.)

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Glenorchy, Nankin.

Ambro, Altona.

Lorna, Milado.

Cassandra, Lotus.

AN INDIAN ARMY FOR EGYPT.

We are informed that full and detailed instructions have been sent from the Home Government of India to send a force from this country to occupy Egypt in the event of certain contingencies arising. What those contingencies are, it is not difficult to guess, and judging from Mr. Secretary Cross's speech in the House of Commons the other night, we may be nearer to them than is generally imagined. The army for Egypt would doubtless be made up from each of the Presidencies, and it is not unlikely that Sir Neville Chamberlain would be offered the command of the expedition.—*Madras Mail*, May 10.

London, May 16.—The British ironclad squadron has arrived at Port Said. The Turkish ironclad squadron has bombarded Soukhoum Kaleb and landed troops there. The Russians are massing troops near Kara. No news from the seat of war in the Dobruja.

Aden, May 16.—The *Cathay* with outward mails of 4th May left here for Bombay to-day (16th) afternoon.

Ceylon, Nuwara Eliya, 16th May.—Sir William Hackett, Chief Justice, is ill with cholera. The other visitors there have removed to the Club. A servant belonging to the Rest-house, died of cholera on Sunday last. Very heavy rain to-day, more than six inches since this morning.

Nuwara Eliya, 17th May.—Sir William Hackett died about three o'clock this morning. Doctors Moss, Loos, and Keith were attending him. Arrangements are being made for his funeral this afternoon. It is still raining heavily; the wind has slightly abated.

Nuwara Eliya, 17th May, 10.55 a.m.—Fearsful weather yesterday and all night. The Lord Chief Justice died at 8 a.m. at the Government rest-house.

A gentleman, well-acquainted with Nuwara Eliya, favours us with the following expression of opinion:—"I am afraid that the servants at the resthouse get the water of the river for drinking purposes, and I know that besides the scavenging of the bazar people and coolies who come in from the estates for provisions, &c. Sir William Hackett left Colombo on Tuesday week. Probably he went direct to Nuwara Eliya, if he did, then the cholera originated in Nuwara Eliya itself. I do not remember to have heard of cholera attacking at Nuwara Eliya resident or visitor before. Is it not the first case of the kind? Nothing is known of consequent official arrangements."

Sir Wm. Hackett's is probably the first case of a European dying of cholera at Nuwara Eliya; but elsewhere there have been one or two cases in the Island, notably that of a well-known robust Jaffna cocoa-planter, Mr. Jas. Young at Kandy some years ago. Still, as compared with India, we are accustomed with some reason to consider Europeans practically exempt from cholera in Ceylon. It behoves the Government to do all in their power to keep up this reputation.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

(Before His Lordship Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMITH.)
June 2, 1877.

IN RE THE "ROBINA," A MOTION FOR JUDGMENT.

This was a motion on behalf of the holders, Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., of a bottomry bond against the American vessel *Robina*, for a decree of the Court for the sale of the vessel under the bond, given in favour of one Mr. Frel in Sydney, who endorsed it over to the present promoters.

The Hon. George Phillippo, the Queen's Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, appeared for Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.

Mr. Kingmill, instructed by Mr. Denny, appeared, for Capt. C. W. Hansen, the master of the vessel, to claim prior rights over the promoter's claim, from the proceeds of the sale for wages and disbursements on account of the ship.

The Hon. George Phillippo continued his argument and cited more cases. His contention was, no question of American law arises here, because the master had made himself personally liable, so that he was bound to pay the bond-holder even though he had priority in his claim for wages, and he could take his remedy against the owner.

The learned Advocate would admit for the sake of argument, that the master had priority, but this Court being an equitable Court could not allow the master to do an act which was not equitable by enjoying the benefit of his priority when he had made over even his personal property.

In the course of the discussion the Chief Justice asked what was the rate of interest charged and was told that it was 30 per cent per annum. His Lordship remarked that this was high interest.

The Queen's Advocate admitted that it was so, but if the owner had accepted the bill of exchange drawn on him, it would have been only about 6 per cent.

His Lordship asked what was the amount of the draft.

The Queen's Advocate said it was \$1273, the advance being \$1,200, and the remainder was interest.

His Lordship asked what rate of interest that would be.

The reply was that it was on 15 days' sight, besides the journey to New York from Sydney.

Mr. Kingmill said it was 6 per cent on the amount, but would not be 6 per cent per annum.

After computation, his Lordship said it was 24 per cent at least even if the draft was accepted. However, the rate of interest was beside the question, and the argument proceeded.

The Queen's Advocate continued his address, contending that *Lex fori* prevailed, the bottomry bond in which the master had given his personal security, having been executed in Sydney. After the citing of more cases, the further hearing was adjourned till Monday next (4th), at 10.30 a.m.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)
June 2, 1877.

DROWN.

John Porter, seaman unemployed, was fined 50 cents for being drunk.

TRESPASS.

Loong Tsong Yip, a fishmonger, was charged by Acting Inspector Quincey with selling fish in No. 20 Stall, Central Market, which stall had not been let to any one and was consequently Government property. Fined \$1.

THE CHAIR NUISANCE.

Low Ahouk, a chair-coolie, was charged with obstructing the approach to the Hongkong Club, in that he rushed up to a gentleman as the latter was coming out. The defendant had been locked up. The defendant said he carried the gentleman to the Club and got paid. When he came out, the defendant thought he wanted the chair again. In consideration of the defendant having been locked up, he was discharged.

"OUTRAGE WAGER."

Lee Akum, a gardener, was charged with stealing some vegetables from Mr. Andrew Millar's Garden. Mr. Millar stated that he had a garden at Kowloon, and he engaged the defendant as gardener for the last three weeks at \$6 a month. Since he had been in the service, vegetables were often missed, and he threatened the defendant as well as some men who were working in the premises, that he would cut their wages if they did not discover who was the thief. From information he subsequently received, he had the defendant arrested. The value of the vegetables stolen was about \$5 altogether. Chan Aloi, a coolie engaged at earth-cutting on the premises, said on the 20th May last, he saw the defendant and a friend in the garden. The latter took away about 20 cabbages of tomato, and on the 25th, he also saw the same friend take away about 5 or 6 cabbages of tomato. Low Ahoi, another chair-coolie, corroborated this statement, saying he saw the friend remove the vegetables was concerned, but differed as regards the quantity taken. He said he saw about 20 or 30 cabbages of tomatoes and about 10 cabbages beet-root carried away. Mr. Millar said there were not 20 cabbages of tomatoes, even if he had his whole garden planted with that vegetable, nor could there be 10 cabbages of beet-root either. The defendant in his defence urged that the charge was false; it was brought because he had prevented the earth-coolies from using his master's fire-wood, and they got offended. Discharged. The Magistrate remarking that the two witnesses ought to have been charged as well, because they did not say anything about the theft until their wages were threatened to be cut.

A DROWNED PATRIOT.

Patriot McDonald, Private No. 1114, H. M. S. 28th Regiment, was charged under the following circumstances.—Chun Ashap, a boatman, said last night about 10 o'clock he took several marines on board 10 o'clock he took several marines on board a man-of-war. As he was going along, the defendant told him to jump in from the man-of-war, but the marine prevented him. After they had gone up, the defendant got in and directed the boat to be pulled towards Kowloon. The boatman said so. The defendant was under the influence, made an improper request, and when he was told where he could have his wish satisfied, he struck the old woman with a small stick. She cried out "save life," and a Police boat was attracted to the spot. There were only another woman and several children in the boat. She had no marks on the blows.—Sergeant Lai Amoon, No. 445, stated that he was on duty in a Police boat, and heard cries of "save life." He went in that direction and saw the defendant striking the woman. The Sergeant wanted to take him into custody, but he refused to get out of the boat. The Sergeant then took the boat to the Police Hulk. As they got near, the defendant fastened the towing-rope, and pushed the old woman overboard. He Police plucked her up. A European Water Police man then came and watched the defendant, while the Chinese Sergeant went to fetch the Inspector.—P. O. No. 57, Zwart, said he was on duty at Peddar's Wharf in a boat. He heard an outcry and went to the spot. He saw the defendant lying alone in the boat, the inmates of which had transferred themselves to the Police boat through fright. The Constable then took him to the Police shop.—The defendant said he knew nothing of the matter; he was drunk.—Lieut. Beckham, H. M. 28th Regiment, gave the defendant an indifferent character. Fined \$10 or 21 days' hard labour.

STEALING FLOWERS.

Lee Afoa, a gardener, employed at the Protestant Cemetery, was charged with stealing a quantity of flowers from the plants growing in the Cemetery. P. C. Grimble concealed himself on purpose to watch in consequence of information received, and he caught the defendant coming along with the basket of flowers. He did not see him pluck them. He had a gardener's knife and made a cut at the Constable. The defendant said he was employed in the Cemetery, and he took the flowers for a friend. They were common flowers for a friend. He thought it was no harm to take them. He did not intend to cut the Constable with the knife.—Fourteen days' imprisonment.

BOARDING HOUSE RUNNERS.

Chan Tai Kwal and six others were charged with having gone on board the steamer *Douglas* to get customers before the Health Officer had boarded her. The case was remanded and defendants were admitted to bail in \$5 each.

Seung Aming and three others were charged with a similar offence in reference to the steamer *Diomed*. They were likewise remanded and admitted to bail.

Chan Ping Kut and eleven others were charged with obstructing the fairway of the *Diomed*. Some of the defendants were boatmen and some boarding-house runners. They were hovering about the steamer in their boats, some of which had fastened to the steamer with boat-hooks. Remanded till the 4th and admitted to bail in \$10.

MISCHIEVOUS SERVANTS.

Hing Apoo and Hing Akow, two chair-coolies, were charged by their master (a foreigner), with refusing to work. They were engaged by the complainant at \$12 a month. This morning, when the complainant wanted his chair at 10.30, the defendant refused to work. Yesterday the complainant had occasion to go out, and he was in a great hurry, it being a mail day. But the defendants went to work stupidly and slowly, so that he had to rebuke them. He did not strike them in any way.—The defendants said they were willing to work, but they did not want to be ill-treated. They were pulled about yesterday. Remanded till the 5th, to see how they would behave themselves.

A TRIP FROM SWATOW TO CANTON.

(Continued.)

In the afternoon we took our usual walk, but it was short and not of an eventful character. We came across a notice warning people to abstain from cutting down bamboos in the neighbourhood of the risk of incurring the wrath and vengeance of the clan. The rightful owners. And farther on at the door of a road-side tea-shop, we saw posted up the following "infallible prescription" which was stated to be a certain remedy for all kinds of sudden and violent complaints such as cholera and like diseases. "Take six mao weight of soap-stone: wash and pound fine. Add one mao weight of liquorice, also well washed and pounded. Boil these two in a mixture of yin and yang (male and female, i.e., hot and cold) water: stir in a little honey, and drink to the very dregs. It will then be necessary to leave off beef and dog-flesh, which taken at any subsequent period will bring the disease back again."

The reader was further requested not to despise this prescription because of its simplicity, but to give it a fair and impartial trial. We wonder if any one has yet done so, and if it did him good.

25th.—Almost the first thing we saw this morning was a large bird sitting at the water's edge and evidently in search of its breakfast. The boatman said it was a fish-catch-bird (*huo-yi hiao*) and we took our bill quickly and wrote down oomort. Shortly after we arrived at a busy village called Ping tai shih and saw the first bridge across the river since we left Chi'ao-shou Fu. But this was only a rickety structure of ill-lashed trestles, and constantly succumbed, as we were told, to the swollen stream or an extra heavy gale of wind. In the middle was a small plank house, where sat the toll-taker and his mate, receiving one cash from every passenger. While at some distance off, and before our unusual presence had arrested the tide of traffic backwards and forwards, we counted as many as thirty-seven people on the bridge at once. Just beyond the village there was a rapid, it was in fact a day of rapids with us, of considerable power and extent, and by its side were waiting large numbers of Hakka woe-men to earn some twenty cash a piece by helping to haul us up. It took about sixteen women to each boat with the boatmen pulling as hard as they could all the time, and even then it was as much as they could manage. Every now and again one of the punt-poles would slip off a stone at the bottom of the river and the boatman lose his hold, or the torrent would catch the bow at an advantage and whirl it round so as nearly to throw all the women on their backs. The shrieks of the boatmen during the whole performance were perfectly deafening, and it was an auricular relief to find ourselves safely at the top. We next saw how the streams which rush down from the hills to feed the river are not allowed to waste their kinetic energy. Just above the junction there is generally one or more huge wheels, say thirty-five feet in diameter, looking exactly like the paddle-wheel of a steamer. Transversely across water are the tire of an ordinary wheel, which are secured by bamboo at about three feet apart, and when they go under water with the wheel turned by the stream, the open and is upturned. They are thus filled with water, and so conveyed up to the highest point of the wheel, after which the bamboo has its inclination directly reversed and the water is shot out of the open end into a trough arranged to receive and carry it down to the thirty paddle-wheels below.

Thence on up numerous rapids and through much beautiful scenery, sometimes soft and green, sometimes rugged and brown, but in all cases.

"Meet nurses for a poetic child," even of the Mongolian type of bard. And with such exquisite field of inspiration at their command, we cannot wonder at the flow of verse which has for many centuries deluged the empire and to a certain extent continues to do so still. Yet Chinese poetry has but few charms even for the most enthusiastic student. Crowded allusions and forced conceits are apt to pall upon an ear accustomed to the bold flights and generous sentiment of Western song; though upon an educated Chinaman the effect is all that could be desired. Now and then we may pause perhaps longer than usual over such a charming couplet as:

Yu' hua tuo chun chun chang tsai:
Yu' yueh wu tien yeh tze ming.

which may be roughly rendered:

"With wine and flowers we chase the hours in one eternal spring.
No moon, no light, no stars the night—thyself that may bring."

But as a rule Chinese poetry is hard reading, and does not repay the effort. As an instance, however, of the change that all things suffer or later must undergo, we may mention that the celebrated modern poet Ho Shao-chi, who was born in the year 1808, actually introduced the word "steamer" into a stanza of his written on the occasion of a voyage down the Yang-tze some years ago. The actual lines are:

Ngo chow shih shang ho-tien ch'uen
Chen' ch'ien fien' fien' ch'ien shih mien:
Liang chow yih shih shih shih mien:
Chung lun gung yih tau yih tau'uen.

"At Hankow I went for the first time on a steamer.
The wind seemed me, and the wind and waves presented me from eating and sleeping.
Two days and one night we flew along like a horse!

At a Custom-house on the way I met a good friend whose wine quailed out like a spring."

In the afternoon, while passing a small cluster of houses on the hill-side, we were startled at hearing a voice, call out from one of them "Sir! Sir! are you English?" We looked round and saw a smart Chinaman smiling all over his face and coming down to meet us. He then explained, in fair English, that he had been some time in Calcutta, whither he was going to return at the end of the three months. He said his name was Lin Ah-yoo, and that he was in the employ of a tailor, Harman & Co., which he spelt out very creditably.

—H. E. M. & Co. We asked him if he could speak English, to which he replied that he could, and fired off a sentence with great volubility. We do not know whether Messrs Harman & Co. have really a local habitation as well as a name; in any case, it was refreshing to meet a Chinaman in these lonely wilds who showed no great anxiety about the texture of our trousers and shape of our hat, and to whom we appeared as a being composed very much of the same elements as himself. We bade him goodbye, promising on our way through Calcutta to call and take a suit of clothes from the establishment of Messrs Harman & Co., but we felt at the moment as the

Ephesian Christians felt when they fell on Paul's neck and kissed him—that we should see his face no more.

26th.—At length, after a weary succession of interminable rapids, we arrived within sight of the city of Kia-ying Chow. The first thing to greet our eyes was of course the usual pagoda, which was one of the plainest of its kind we had ever seen. We then passed a creek, which was one of the town, and noticed some way up a fine stone bridge of four large arches. When within about a quarter of a mile from the landing-place we could see that the mud quay was one dense mass of moving blue. The news of our arrival had preceded the fact, and the whole city had turned out to catch a sight of the barbarian. It was evident that the people of Kia-ying were unused to novelties in general and barbarians in particular, for when we landed the uproar was something tremendous, and it was as much as thirty soldiers could manage to make a passage for us to the chair and keep us from being crushed into a jelly when there. Shouts of "He is come! He is come!" proceeded us along the street as we moved slowly by at a snail's pace, and every time we turned a corner there would be a general rush of the crowd and mingled cries of "The barbarian! The barbarian! The Devil! The Devil!" But it was all in good faith, as the highwayman said when he hid his rifle within a tree. No offence was meant, and accordingly we did not insist on being insulted. We shall remain barbarians to come; for with these simple-minded people every one who is not of their tribe belongs necessarily to a *fan pang* or barbarian nation. As we passed along no person offered us a material insult of any kind; there was no stone-throwing and no jostling of the chair or other unpleasantness. There was merely an extreme anxiety to get a fair view, and in this the sight-seers themselves were the only sufferers, as they tumbled about and knocked each other over in the excitement of the struggle. Meanwhile we looked round in vain for any remarkable monument which might attract the eye. With the exception of a few common-place josshouses there was positively nothing but long dirty streets full of the inhabitants. The houses which abutted on the bank are mostly of two or three storeys in height, with a small verandah to each story overlooking the river. Altogether Kia-ying Chow is not a city worth visiting for its own sake, as we found out in a very short time, hurrying off next morning at day-break en route for Chang-shai.

27th.—For an hour or two in the early morning we had a fair view, and hoisted the great sails which when fully spread out give the appearance of an open fan. These boats are flat-bottomed and of very light draught, so that they can make no pretence to sail on a wind. But running free they will show as much as 300 square feet of canvas, which carries them along even against the stream at a very fair pace. Our happiness, however, was of miserably short duration. Rain began to fall in torrents, and we were soon at anchor, with nothing left us but to wonder how long the flimsy bamboo awning would keep the water out. Luckily we were not destined to the horrors of a leaking boat; rain, and heavy rain fell for many hours without causing any discomfort in that respect. The river rose rapidly and was soon a broad stream, rushing past at about five miles an hour, and if we had only been going down stream instead of up, we should have travelled as fast as we could have wished. But the boatmen are unable to pole in the rain; the poles get wet and slip out of their hands, and their feet can get no firm hold of the deck. As to the rain and leaving their legs and feet bare, and frequently letting their wet clothes drip on them. Of their heads they are ever careful, wrapping them up in turbans and putting on a large umbrella hat whenever it is cold or rainy. And this reminds us of a curious custom among the divers on the sea-coast in this part of China. The night before they are going to have a spell of diving they all bind up their heads tightly with the usual cloth turban, and let it remain on all night, declaring that the omission of this precaution is sure to entail severe headache and an inability to stop under water. Whether this may be mere imagination or not, we do not venture to say; but we will add one more short anecdote about which there can be very little doubt. A Chinese literate, newly arriving at Swatow, was asked by a friend to share a prettily-situated little house on the Kak-chi side beneath which ran a mountain stream. At first he seemed very pleased at finding a lodging gratis, but he took his leave, asserting that the water running underneath the house "carried all his happiness and good-luck away."

28th.—We are seriously thinking that if this rain lasts much longer it will carry most of our happiness away, that happiness consisting at present chiefly in tinned soups and Chateau Pomy, both of which luxuries are disappearing at an alarming rate, considering that it may possibly rain for a week and so prevent us from moving forward a single yard.

Towards the afternoon there was a slight improvement in the weather, and the boatmen set to work to struggle with the stream which was every moment widening and increasing in rapidity. Inch by inch they fought their way, now clinging like grim death to the overhanging bamboos on the bank, and now scrambling ashore with a line to tow the boat round a difficult corner. Sometimes when the river took a wide bend we would creep up as far as possible against the extra rush of water, and then suddenly letting go everything made a dash, as if for dear life, to get to the other side where the current was less boisterous and the bank more hospitable for towing. The slightest relaxation on the part of the boatmen and away we would go down stream, losing in one minute the toil perhaps of half an hour. It was a most exciting scene to watch; clenched by the shrieks of the sailors as they changed a long pole for a short one or snatched up a boat-hook to make a forlorn hope grab at the receding shore. Once only we noticed the bow of the boat get too far away from the shore, and the current was just catching it to whirl it round with irresistible force when one of the men seized a huge oar, and thrusting it down straight into the water, made the side of the boat his fulcrum and by sheer strength brought us back parallel with the bank. Another instant and we should have been whirling down stream, following us. By looking over the river side of his boat, the traveller may enjoy to the full that exquisite sense of the Glory of Motion. He seems to be cutting through the water at terrific speed, and sees and hears the rush of the tide breaking over the bows. But like the peacock, which struts about in the magnificent pride of its bus-

sed-eyed tail until by chance it catches a glimpse of the hideous feet below, when suddenly down fall all its beautiful feathers in humbled vexation of spirit—so will the joy of our traveller be changed into sadness when he turns his gaze to the shore and finds that he is really moving at the rate of about a mile per hour.

Along the bank we notice a few dripping pedestrians, all barefooted, as is the universal custom among the Hakkas, but many of them carrying those little hand-stoves containing lighted charcoal which are more usually seen in the north. Our boatmen, however, do not seem to know the meaning of cold any more than the boy Nelson knew the meaning of fear. They plunge into the water up to their middles and wade along the half-immersed banks sometimes for an hour together. When they get on board they look as if nothing had happened; they make no attempt to dry themselves but sit down as they are and smoke a quiet pipe. Every now and then while towing along, they execute a rapid run up the vegetable shore etc. within their reach, and carry off whole armfuls without reference to ownership.

(To be continued.)
—Shanghai Courier.

IRONCLADS.

It has perhaps been too commonly believed that if a large continental army could only land safely on English soil the fate of England would be sealed. It would be only patriotic to refuse credence to such an assumption before trial. The standing army within the United Kingdom is small, consisting at present of only 139,619 officers and men. But it is exceedingly well-equipped, its officers have been scientifically trained, its rank and file are far more intelligent, and its recent achievements prove that British courage has not cooled. The reserves and Volunteers also are far better trained than formerly, and they bring up the military strength of the United Kingdom to 354,447—a force sufficiently powerful, full, with the help of a complete network of railways, to make the conquest of England any easier matter, even if an invading army were able to land. To the colonies of Great Britain, however, her naval supremacy in the matter of chief importance, for if her fleets were driven from the seas there would be an end to our security, and possibly even our independence. At the present time some information respecting the ironclads of the leading nations may be acceptable to our readers, and this we propose to supply. The particulars for the States are not complete, and there is much diversity of classification, but they may be summarized as follows:—

	No. of Iron-clads	Weight of guns, tons	Displacement, tons
England	47	803	6472
France	52	605	80,240
Germany	11	105	82,300
Austria	10	126	5,100
Russia	24	84	1638
Turkey	39	159	10,450
Italy	11	127	22,450
United States	27	79	40,000
Total	202	1588	881,884

The first thing to be noticed is that the number of ironclads possessed by any State is no criterion for judging of its maritime power. For instance, France appears to have more ironclads, and more gun-mounds in them, than England, yet she has only six vessels in her whole ironclad navy that are not converted wooden ships of antiquated construction. The Redoubtable, Friedland, and Trident are first class ships of war; the Colbert and Richelieu are both of modern construction, and were six years in building. In 1875 the National Assembly resolved that \$2,000,000 should be devoted yearly to the construction of fifty new ironclads, all to be commenced within five years from that date. But at present France, with vessels of a total horse-power of only 30,244, cannot cope with England, whose ironclads show a total horse-power of 227,264. In fact, England possesses nearly two-thirds of the horse-power indicated for all the States given above, and it is no vain boast on the part of her naval officers when they contend that she is a match for the navies of all the world.

Next let us examine the constitution of some of these lists in detail. The first of British ships is the *Indefatigable*. She has armour plates varying in thickness from 16 to 24 inches, an indicated horse-power of 8,000, a tonnage of 11,165; mounts four 31-ton guns; can attain a speed averaging thirteen knots, and store coal to the extent of 1,600 tons, or sufficient for a voyage of six thousand miles. The *Dreadnought*, *Devastation*, and *Thunderer* have the same speed and capacity for storing coal; their armour plates are from 12 to 14 inches in thickness, and they each carry four guns of from 38 to 35 tons. It is astonishing how soon some of the other monsters, which were thought almost perfect a few years ago, have descended to the rate of fifth-class vessels in spite of their enormous cost. Altogether the British ironclad fleet is covered with armour varying in thickness from 4 to 24 inches, and carries guns of the following weights: Four of 81 tons, six of 35 tons, and six of 35 tons, fourteen of 25 tons, fifty-eight of 12 tons; one hundred and sixty-eight of 18 tons; eighteen of 9 tons; and three hundred and twenty-nine of 6 tons. We are not able to give the weights in other cases; but probably, as in horse-power and in tonnage, so in regard to the total weight of artillery, England is stronger than all Europe combined. It would be surprising if the country which supplies these new engines of destruction for the rest of the world were to leave herself unprotected against the weapons which her own citizens are putting into the hands of foreign Powers.

There is, however, one State which has two vessels already, and is building more of the same class, said to be superior even to the prince of British ironclads—the *Indefatigable*. Italy has just built for herself at Castellamare the two ironclads, *Duilio* and *Dandolo*, each armed with Sheffield plates of 23 inches thickness, and furnished with four 100-ton Armstrong guns. They are screw steamers of 1600 horse-power each, and capable of an average speed of fourteen knots. The same Government proposes to construct two more, to be called the "Italia" and "Vittorio Emanuele," with plates 30 inches thick, and with still more powerful machinery. Evidently the contest between artillery and armour plates is not yet decided, and there seems no limit to the range of human invention. This waste of the wealth and genius of nations goes on for ever! How terrific will be the shock if these monarchs of the sea should ever meet in battle!

Perhaps it may be well to show the relative naval strength of the two Powers now

at war. Russia has twenty-four ironclads, with armour plates of from 4 to 18 inches thick and furnished with guns of the following weights:—6 of 40 tons, 12 of 35 tons, 12 of 25 tons, 34 of 12 tons, 16 of 9 tons, and 4 of 6 tons. The Turkish ironclads are differently classified according to the weight of shot used by the guns. According to this classification her twenty ironclads carry 169 guns, of which 24 are 18-ton Armstrongs with a shot of 400 lbs., 8 of 300 lbs. shot, 19 of 250 lbs., 70 of 150 lbs., 12 of 120 lbs., 2 of 40 lbs., 2 of 33 lbs., 12 of 23 lbs., and 10 which are put down as of 9 inch bore. It would require the professional knowledge of a practised artilleryman to measure of these data the maritime strength of the belligerents. But neither is in a position to challenge the naval supremacy of England; and in the event of war with either, the colonies would have little to fear, only we must not tempt attack by being defenceless. To enter into competition with Europe in the purchase of these costly ironclads which are superseded by newer models almost as soon as they are constructed is beyond the present resources of Australia. But we can guard the entrances to our ports by modern artillery and torpedoes, and we can organize a sufficient force to work them, and a reserve of citizen soldiers sufficiently large and well enough trained and disciplined to give a good account of any force that would be likely to cross the seas in any possible complication of European politics. The visit of the distinguished British officers now in the colony is exceedingly opportune, and New South Wales may be congratulated on her promptness to unite with Victoria in seeking advice from home on a matter so vital to the general welfare, and we trust she will be equally ready to carry out whatever plans the public good may demand.—*Sydney Morning Herald*.

CAUSES OF CATARRH AND COLDS.

But if wet and cold to the surface of the body is a fruitful source of catarrh, wet feet—which means wet and cold feet—is a still more prolific source. There is no external influence which so surely produces congestion of the naso-pulmonary mucous membrane as wet and cold to the soles of the feet. There is nothing so universally neglected, and there is nothing more easy to avoid. Warm socks, hair-soles, goloshes, provide efficient protection against wet and cold feet. It does not seem to be half enough understood that, although a shoe or a boot may not be wet through, if the sole is damp it will by evaporation most effectually conduct away the heat from the sole of the foot, and therefore ought never to be worn after exercise is over. Another item on our list is fog and damp air. There is but one means of depriving a fog or mist of its injurious properties, and that is a respirator; and the same may be said of the changes of temperature, of which I spoke just now; a respirator is the only means of protecting the respiratory passages from the effects of transitions of temperature. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of efficient respirators, as a means of protection against naso-pulmonary catarrh, if persons disposed to these affections would only carry respirators about with them in their pockets, ready to put on as required at a moment's notice. Although it is quite proper to cover the neck lightly, I am decidedly of the opinion that warm wrappers around the neck are objectionable; they produce congestion of the nasal and faucial mucous membrane, and thus dispose to the very complaints they are supposed to prevent. On what possible grounds people justify the sudden transition from a hot sitting-room to a wretched cold bed-room, which may not have had a fire in it for weeks or months, it is impossible to say; but it is quite certain that the absurd neglect of proper warming in bed-rooms is a fruitful source of all forms of catarrh. We cannot too much impress this upon our patients. It may often be almost as necessary for a delicate person to put on a respirator on going up to bed as when going out of doors, and proper precautions are taken to assimilate the temperature of the sleeping-room with that of the sitting-room.—*Dr. Dobell*.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 2, 1877.

OPIMUM, New Patna, cash...	\$72 1/2
" Old Patna, cash...	\$72 1/2
" New Benares, cash...	55 1/2
" Old Benares, cash...	55 1/2
" New Malwa, cash...	55 1/2
" Old Malwa, cash...	55 1/2
" Allowance Teels, 12 a 40	
" Old Malwa, cash...	55 1/2
" Allowance Teels, 32 a 48	
QUICKSILVER...	19.60 a 19.60
CAMPHOR...	62 a 62.60
SALT-PETRE...	6.50 a 7.25

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ...	3/11 1/2
" 30 days' sight, ...	4/0
" 6 months' sight, ...	4/0 1/2
Credit, ...	4/0 1/2
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ...	4/1
Bombay, ...	233
Calcutta, ...	233
Shanghai, demand, ...	74 1/2
" 30 days' sight, ...	76
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 2, ...	54 prem.
Mexicans, ...	25 1/2
Gold Leaf, ...	4.25
English Sovereigns, ...	4.25

Portfolio.

ISRAEL.

Israel! Stay thy sickle on vale and hill.
Come from the woods whose gorgeous leaves
Pale and wither beneath thy tread.
Come from binding among thy sheaves
Dearest blossoms of beauty dead,
Of grandeur and of worth
Wreathed away from earth.
Bend thy sorrowful eyes on me,
Angel of death! and while nature breathes
One hour from thy sad dominion free,
Tell me the mystery of thy woes.
The legend I only have heard in dreams.
Over my heart shall flow
In fuller measures the solemn strain,
Up from depths of tears and pain
Rising to palaces—rising again
To a realm of triumph.

Hush! I be still!
Whence this odor of amaranth wreaths?
Whence these faint and star-like beams
Shed from feet which make no sound?
A touch of fire
Is on my lyre,
And its strings, with a sudden, rapturous bound,
Thrill beneath the angel fingers.
Thou art come! Thou art gone!
Yet in all my being lingers
A breath celestial, a voiceless tone.
I shall not utter my song alone,
Israel.

On Paradise
A softer hue of glory lies,
The hush of evening, for the night
Comes slowly o'er young Eden's skies,
Reluctant to conceal from sight
One blossom's radiant dye.
A thousand birds amid the shade
To sleep their shining plumage fold;
A thousand flowers that can not fade
Perfume afresh their leaves of gold.
Far off, rising stars illumine
The gentle yet full fearful gloom
Which folds in deeper shade yon myrtle bower.
There, lost in slumbers pure and deep,
Wreath in the stillness of the hour,
Unconscious yet of tempter's power,
The first-born, guiltless mortals sleep.

Lo! to the airy waste
Four shining angels haste.
Their eager wings make music as they come.
Flashing along the night,
All radiant of light,
As if the splendors of their upper home,
Reflected still, illumed their earthward flight.
On, swiftly on, past star by star,
Leaving a path of glory far
Behind their luminous wings, at last
The measureless expanse is past,
And at their feet in beauty lies
The new-made earth of Paradise.
As when from cavern shadows breaks
Sweet Hesperus and walks the skies
Of heaven's blue temple, nature smiles
And added grace and beauty takes,
So Eden, conscious in its dreams
Of a diviner atmosphere,
Breathes richer fragrance far and near,
And in the angelic presence beams.

A moment stay their shining, to view
Charm to angel vision new!
Borne by the tender night distilled;
Birds whose last good-night is trilled,
Sleeping on the tremulous bough;
Fountains white in moon-lit glow—
But a moment! for the night
Deepens, and without the gate
Evil spirits hide and wait.
Each bright angel wakes his post,
Armed, and mightier than a host
Of the envious, unkindly band
That in outer darkness stand.
Northward, southward, westward go,
One by one, the heavenly guard,
Clothed about with garments white
That diffuse a silvery gleam.
Bearing each a sword of light
With celestial jewels starred.
Last, with lingering steps that seem
Loath to seek his nightly stand,
On the utmost eastern hill,
Youngest of the angel band,
Lovelier than a poet's dream,
Comes the angel Israel!

New gladder is his shining tread,
His silvery wings expanding broad,
Half floats he in the air with deep delight,
As scenes of new enchantment meet his sight.
His eyes of liquid azure, touched with fire,
More beautiful than can be sung or told,
Shine, "neath the aureole of his locks of gold,
With a soft restlessness, a fond desire,
Adoring beauty with a love
Too passionate for one of angel birth,
Even at this hour he pants to rove
Amid the green bowers of the fragrant earth.
To hear once more the nightingale's refrain,
To touch the humid, sleeping rose again;
But most of all to see
The latest miracle of Deity,
The revelation, unto angels new,
Of loveliness they scarcely yet conceive
As real, substantial, true:
The first of human womanhood,
The breathing form, the spirit pure and good,
The garden's royal flower, the new-created Eve.

Israel!
O thy impulsive soul be still;
Until the morning wait,
Leave not the haunted gate,
Where even now, by evil senses aware
Of thy untold and holy mood,
The serpent king with hiss and hate
Whispers, to tempt thy angelhood,
Of her, the wonderfully fair,
Whom but to look upon would be
A rapture and an ecstasy.
O Israel!
Keep thou thy watch upon the star-lit hill;
Until the morning wait,
Then, when the sunbeams from on high
Recalls thy comrades to the sky,
She shall come forth, and with sweet converse
Greet.

The parting and the coming angel host.
Slay thy impetuous feet—
One moment now absented from thy post,
And all is lost.
The serpent watches well; thou shalt return too late.

An hour is past.
All Eden sleeps in motionless repose.
Around, above, he casts his restless eyes,
And sighs to think how long the night will last.
The moon rises slowly, slowly, down the skies.
Smelly far off have vanished Eden's foes;
No evil spirit can be lurking near.
No sound, no breath, meets his attentive ear.
So long the night, so deep the silence grows,
May he not wander at his wayward will?
If not too distant from the sentinel hill?
Only a few light steps will bring him near
The bower of which the angels oft have told.
There in the moonlight clear
A moment tarrying, he may behold,
And seeing may believe
That only he has learned how beautiful is Eve.

As now with willful steps he seeks
The bower where she is slumbering,
The dew brushed by his rapid wing
From hanging boughs falls on his cheeks.
His feet are trampling in their haste
The straying rose, a wildwood vine
Whose flowers the mossy pathway graze.
He starts when in the bright moonshine
A bird, awakened, trills a note.
Then sleeps, the song still rippling from his throat.
But soon he trembles, listens, doubts no more.
All else forgotten, he is bending o'er
The violet bed, amid whose bloom perfume
Earth's fairest being sleeps, unconscious of her
Name.

She sleeps—she dreams;
For now a smile hovers with tender grace
About her lips. The beauty of her face
A breathing wonder to the angel seems.
Her dark eyelashes rest
Notionless on the warm flesh of her cheek;
Her lips rest softly, as if she would speak,
But had in dream-lost the word she said
Would seek:
One hand is lightly clasped about a rose
Which fully open blows,
Too blest to share its sister flowers' repose;
And, veiling her white breast,
Falls, wave on wave of lustrous golden hair.
Like one enchanted, in the moonlight glow
The angel lingers still, and murmurs low,
"Daughter of earth—how fair!"

"Israel! Israel!"
The cry rings through the startled night;
The angels speed in sudden flight
Toward the unprotected gate.
On wings of fear flies Israel—
Alas! he flies too late.
His brother angel, flashing by,
Already with pure senses perceive
An evil lurking nigh.
A change comes o'er the moon-lit sky;
The wind begins to sigh and groan;
The garden feels a sudden chill,
The breath of coming fate.
"Where hast thou strayed, O Israel?"
The serpent's hiss is on the air;
The son of darkness, once so fair
And frail as thou, is come!
He hides his face in his despair,
And stands before him dumb.

All night the angels to and fro
Seek for the messenger of woe.
He, subtle, silent, still eludes
Their search. He, honest solitude
Evades the hosts that is about
From their celestial tread.
At morn, recalled, they seek the skies.
But Israel, with drooping wings,
No longer heavenward can arise,
To earth unwilling clings.
Through all that fatal day, hour after hour,
With deepest sorrow thrilled,
He stands invisible, apart—
Sees evil warring with the human heart,
And Eden's doom fulfilled.

When in the evening cool the Lord appears,
Sees the forbidden tree with broken bloom,
The garden desolate and lost in gloom,
The mortals hiding from His searching gaze,
Israel, speechless, hears
Their fate pronounced, sees their repentant tears,
And death's dread shadow hanging o'er their days.

And now on him the rays
Of the Eternal Vision fall; the word
Of his own doom is heard:
"Since death by thee is come unto the earth,
Be thou its messenger. Thy name shall be
A terror unto all of human birth:
The shadow of the grave forever thine!"

In Eden it was early dawn—
How changed since the even-time
The angel saw it in its prime!
He stood within their empty bower alone.
Above his head
A little bird was warbling cheerily:
The music mocked and pained his misery.
He raised his hand, unconscious of his power,
And grasped the bough which held the dainty nest,
And the branch shivered in his hand; with
breast
Panting in sudden pain, the bird fell dead.
Agast, he seized a flower—
The rose which Eve's fair hand at night had
passed.
Beneath his touch it withered, bud and leaf—
Dropped dry and scentless. In a bitter grief
He murmured, "This is death!"
And this henceforth shall be my destiny:
To slay, but not to die—
To blight all things of mortal breath;
All earthly loveliness to sear;
All that yon beings hold most dear
Must perish when my steps draw near.
Nor can I shun my fearful power,
Or spare from them one dreaded hour.
Onward I go through all the years,
Unheeding human prayers and tears.
Let mortals seek through toil and tears
Some transient gleams of love and joy—
I follow after to destroy."

"Israel!"
The angel looked, and bowed his face
Before a brow whose sweet, majestic grace
Had shone upon him oft in happier morn
From the eternal hill
Whose dazzling height reveals the Father's
throne.
Immanuel, the First-Born,
Stood smiling on him in the early dawn.
"Israel, behold!"
The Son takes in His hand the withered rose:
Its petals are like magic to unfold
A new celestial bloom.
A heavenly perfume
Through the awakened blossom breathes and
glows.
The Saviour, smiling, lays it on His breast.
He takes the dead bird from its broken nest;
It flutters, plumes its wings,
Then rapturously sings,
And soars away toward the beaming heaven.
Then spake He: "Israel,
The Father to the Son a boon hath given.
Go forth, but I am with thee. Do His will
Who laid this doom upon thee, and be still.
Thou dost destroy, but thus can I restore.
Angel of death, arise, and hope once more!
From Abel's blood spilt on the altar stone,
To Calvary's cross which I must bear alone,
Thou shalt be terrible to human kind.
And hope but dimly light the troubled mind:
But from that grave which yields to me its portal,
Faith shall come forth, the Comforter immortal,
And thou, new crowned, shall be
Seen by believing eyes linked hand in hand with
Me."

Thus spake Immanuel, and, ascending, passed
Again into His Father's house, to keep
Unbroken watch, while Time and Sorrow last,
Of His beloved, who in death shall sleep.
And Israel arose serene and calm,
And, with one last look upon Eden's bower,
Went forth into the morning's fragrant balm
To wield for evermore his melancholy power.

Israel!
Let thy sickle return to the harvest that gleams
White and wan on valley and hill,
For my lyre is still.
Let thy sickle return to the land of dreams
In song, and thy magic shall haunt me no more.
Ever yet to the unseen shore
Bear earth's harvest—the loved and lost.
Often thy shadow my door has crossed;
I have seen thy fingers laid
On lips that I loved, and was not afraid.
Following close on thy chill and gloom,
Reaching up from the darkness tomb,
Was the ethereal odor of heavenly bloom
Shed from thy garments who followed thee,
And took my idols to keep for us.

Come again at the Master's will.
At thy cross and pang my flesh may shrink,
But thy bitter cup I will dare to drink,
And follow thee down to the river's brink.
Through the brightness of the land of the Crucified,
And when I awake on the further shore,
I shall see thee no more
Sad and shrouded in garments dim,
But the angel of peace and brother of Him
Who crowned thee and blessed thee on Calvary's
hill,
Israel!

TURKISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

A letter from "A Retired English Staff Officer," at Constantinople, says that the Porte has decided, in the event of war being declared, to remain on the defensive in Bulgaria, and to limit its offensive operations, in the first instance, to the Turkish fleet, which would blockade all the Russian harbours on the Black Sea. Turkey has at her disposal for this purpose, at least sixteen large ironclads, armed with 110 heavy guns of the most recent system of construction, and completely manned with well-trained sailors, besides a number of light screw steamers. The chief engineers in the fleet are nearly all Englishmen, and about twenty retired officers of the English navy are also expected shortly to enter the Turkish service in case of a war with Russia. It is doubtful whether any attempt will be made to effect a landing in the Crimea, but there are several places in the Caucasus to which Turkish troops could be conveyed by the fleet to assist in an insurrection of the Mohammedan inhabitants, who are said to be very hostile to the Russian rule, and it is therefore proposed to organize a selected force of about 3,000 Circassians for this purpose. "If war breaks out," observes the correspondent, "the Porte will use every possible means of injuring its enemy," of that you may be sure. Great efforts will be made to stir up an insurrection in Poland, and many applications have already been received from Polish emigrants who desire once more to take up arms for the liberation of their country. Several retired Hungarian and German officers have also offered their services to the Porte. A Polish and a Hungarian legion will probably be formed directly after the commencement of hostilities, and the retired English officers who have volunteered for the Turkish service, most of whom have served a long time in India and are well acquainted with Eastern customs and languages, will be appointed to commands in the newly-formed cavalry and infantry corps. Of German officers of rank there are already five or six in the Turkish army. They are nearly all retired Prussian officers of artillery and engineers. The troops in Bulgaria, proceeds the correspondent, consist of 185,000 regulars and about 20,000 irregulars, under the command of the able and energetic, Bismarck Pasha; they are completely equipped for war, and are ready to march at a day's notice. During the last two months the weather has made the roads almost impassable, and a Turkish officer of artillery who had conveyed some heavy guns to Rostovsk assured the correspondent that twenty oxen had to be attached to each gun, and that even then they proceeded only at the rate of about an English mile an hour. As to the consequences of the impending war, the correspondent thinks that it will lead to the complete devastation of European Turkey, as the Turks are animated with such a fanatical spirit that they would rather burn Adrianople, Sofia, and, above all, Constantinople, than ground that sees the Russian enter those towns as conquerors. In Bulgaria people are already dying by hundreds of famine and typhoid, and the causes of disease will be multiplied tenfold if the country is used as a battle-field in a war which may last for years. Religious fanaticism, combined with the savage spirit of revolution and the greed of adventurers, will be only too likely to produce scenes of horror resembling those which took place in the wars of the Middle Ages. And this state of things, even if no other Powers took part in the war, would probably continue for some time, as the difficulties in the way of Russia are such as to render a short campaign very improbable. Owing to the naval superiority of Turkey on the Black Sea and the Danube, the fortresses of Varna, Silistria, Rostovsk, Widdin, and Subotina are in direct communication with Constantinople, whence they can easily procure troops and supplies of all kinds. These fortresses are sufficiently provided to withstand a siege of four or five months; and if the Turkish ironclad gunboats on the Danube should succeed in destroying the Russian pontoon-bridges on that river, and thereby cut off the Russian army in Bulgaria from its supplies in Roumania and Bessarabia, that army, surrounded by enemies, and unable to procure food in a country where the people are already dying of hunger, might be placed in as desperate a position as that of the French at Sedan.

TURKISH IRONCLADS.

In an interesting article, dated Pera, April 10, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* gives the following account of his visit to some of the Turkish war vessels.—It was with no small amount of satisfaction that I availed myself of an invitation last Friday to accompany Hobar Pasha and a small company of friends on an unofficial and unexpected visit to the ships. The day was splendidly fine, when—on board a steamboat flying the Admiral's flag, and proceeded up the Bosphorus. I need not stay to speak of the effective batteries of the Black Sea. Our object was the fleet, which, lying off Buyukdere, just in front of the Russian Summer Embassy, was drawn up in two grand lines. As we went by, and received a salute from the various vessels, I could but notice that their external appearance was equal to that of English ships, while in many respects superior to that of both French and German men-of-war that I had chanced at various times to see. At last we ran alongside the *Fethi Bolend*, and were soon on board. Here we had a vessel which forms one of the class of sloops designed especially for the Turkish Government. She was not very large. Her crew, all told, would ordinarily be 150 men, but in the English service—160 men—her peculiar power consisted in the fact—first of all, that to an enemy's battery would present but a very small target; secondly, that that target was very heavily armoured; thirdly, that from her central battery of four 8-inch guns she could deliver a nearly all-round fire; and, fourthly, that for a fight at sea she was as handy as a boat as was ever launched. Remember that our visit was unexpected, and that it was the Mohammedan Sunday, when the men had ceased from work. Descending between decks without a moment's delay we were at once in the central battery. Not a sound was to be heard. So far from this evidence of defective discipline being forthcoming the ship might have been whistly deserted, so quiet was the place. Not a rope was out of place. You might have eaten your lunch from the deck. The guns were as clean as though English sailors had spent their lives on their preservation. The armoured stores of Winchester rifles, the cutlasses, the belts, and the pipes were all stacked and placed as on a British man-of-war. Had it not been for the few which a modern marine who guarded the captain's cabin were I might

have imagined I was on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Pallas*. But this was Turkish war vessel, as we now found: when a big gun sounded, and 200 men came springing into the battery. Yet here, again, was food for astonishment. Their naked feet made the only noise we heard—not a word was spoken. The ship was preparing for action; belts were buckled on, the magazine opened, the guns loaded, the men were at quarters, and yet not a sound save the word of command. Then came the order for "independent firing" at a supposed enemy—fortunately for our ears no powder being used—and instantly the huge guns were trained and run out "fired," loaded, brought to bear in this direction and that, till we were, to all appearances, in the midst of a general action. It was then that I received a singular demonstration that these stories of the Turkish fleet which Pera had told me were but silly inventions. No crew in the world could have surpassed these men of the *Fethi Bolend*. I have seen many a European man-of-war in which the men were not half so smart. When presently we learned, as we sat in the captain's superb cabin, that every man in the ship was a Mohammedan Turk; that, so far from being undermanned, the vessel had twenty or thirty persons above its complement; and that the stories were complete and true, I was, I confess, a little disappointed. The *Fethi Bolend* had, indeed, been sadly libelled.

But our inspection was not to end here. The *Mesoudieh* lay not far off, and towards that magnificent specimen of naval architecture we now made our way. As we neared her ironclad sides, protected as they were with plates twelve and ten inches in thickness, and saw the muzzles of her huge guns as they peered from the ports, we felt certain that should the discipline be as good on board of her as on the *Fethi Bolend*, she must be one of the most powerful vessels afloat. A band was playing a Turkish polka, also all still as we entered the ship. They had not expected us, and thus, if any disorder had existed, it must have been palpable now. Yet here, as in the smaller vessel, not the most critical eye could discover a fault. With a cabin and ward room 16 ft. high, with splendid baths and every other apparatus for comfort, all scrupulously clean and perfectly ventilated, this huge ironclad presented more the appearance of a floating palace than an engine of war. Whenever we went the same state of things was found. Every man in his place, the utmost order and quiet, all ready for an action, if need be, at any moment, the guns in excellent condition, the crew above its complement and perfect in discipline. At every step we took the life was given to the stories which we had so often heard. Had the *Mesoudieh* been commanded by an English captain and manned by an English crew, it could scarcely have been better kept—certainly could not have been in a more serviceable condition, even under the strictest discipline. I believe in my countrymen as the greatest sailors the world has ever seen; their marine instincts are as wonderful as their strength of purpose is great. But in the Turks they have worthy rivals and close imitators, who will run them a hard race some day, should fortune favour them. All this I thought as we left the ship to the strains of "Rule Britannia," played as a compliment to our nationality, and perhaps as a little defiance to the Russians; and as I looked at the sister-ship of these splendid vessels we had visited, and some fainter form (according to Seymour Hudson she may yet come up as a sloop), I remembered that Turkey possessed ironclads twenty and thirty years of age, and that the vessels of war all equally ready for service, all manned, disciplined, and commanded. I felt that another reason might be adduced why Russia should not recklessly and heedlessly go to war.

WHAT THE WORLD SAYS.

Princess Mary of Hanover, after taking eight months to make up her mind, has finally refused the hand of her cousin H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Who is to conduct the foreign policy of England, her Majesty's Government or the member for Greenwich? I ask this because I hear, on excellent authority, that in an interview with General Ignatieff Mr. Gladstone urged upon him that Russia should not demobilise her armies. Is this patriotism? I see Schouvaloff paid the Prince of Wales the compliment of attending at the Charing Cross Station to see him off to the Continent. If my memory serves me right, in the prize ring they always shake hands before fighting. If Sir H. Elliot intends, as I am informed, to write an account of recent clouds in the East, he will probably have some rather startling disclosures to make on the sending of the British fleet to Besika Bay. A story current in military circles is, that General Ignatieff obtained so great a hold over the weakened mind of Abdul Aziz that he at last persuaded him to let his garrison Constantinople with Russian soldiers. Whereupon Sir H. Elliot sent for the British ironclads, who received orders to blow out of the water any Russian who attempted to land at Constantinople. If so, what fanatic Liberals called "an idle Beaconsfield demonstration" may have been a downright strategic necessity. Everything appertaining to Russia is interesting at the present moment. I have therefore no hesitation in clipping the following advertisement from a Russian newspaper, and I trust the information it contains may have a certain moral effect upon the Eastern Question:—Landholder 38 years, to have thirty thousand ruble Circumstances, immobility, to wish for a Russian spiritual marriage, landholder miss, orthodox, confession of faith to have circumstances immobility, although a half designation. To address, adding photographic card: Orzel poste-restant M.S. The Japanese are launching ironclads. The Foo-oo was put into the Thames at Poplar last Saturday. A second fighting ship was to go into the water at Hull this morning; a third is on the stocks. With some surprise I see that the Chinese Minister approves all this, and that he made a speech at the luncheon on Saturday, which showed either that language was given us to conceal our thoughts, or that the Celestials can well afford to give a lesson in diplomatic courtesy to Western nations. When an unfortunate wretch, weary of life and maddened by despair, stands on the parapet of Waterloo Bridge, prepared to end his or her troubles in the heart of the Thames, a humane policeman seizes him or her, transfers the would-be suicide to the police-cells, and the kindly magistrate induces repentance by means of solitary confinement and the ministrations of a prison chaplain. But the illegal law permits thousands of people to assemble, and thousands of shillings to be paid, at the Agricultural Hall, whilst a couple of madmen, under the pretence of sport, shorten the lives allotted to them in the process of

the police as surely as do suicides from the bridges of the Thames. A modern walking-match attended by doctors, priests, ladies, and the representatives of English pluck, is about the most sickening spectacle that could well be devised by a nation indignant at cock-fighting, and virtually outraged at vivisection. Words could not well describe the painful sight of American athletes half delirious from want of sleep, half hysterical with tortured nerves, lurching along a track with their tongues out, to the brutal applause of the British people. Ears would be shocked to hear the pitiful pleading of the pedestrians awakened from their restlessness, and compelled to rush out, half asphyxiated by their food as they pursue their merciless and quite unnecessary course; and for what? Sportmen tell us, for the sake of showing nature raked to its highest tension, and of proving the sublime endurance of man. Common sense tells us, for the sake of earning a few hundred pounds in the most cruel fashion. It is all over now. The men have done walking, and they have not died; and that is all that can be said. The Catholic youth of London are to give a feast to O'Leary, who fasted throughout Lent, and won a wonderful wager, making himself the while into a miserable spectacle. But 'all's well that ends well.' Let us have no more of these walking-matches, lest, encouraged by the mercenary applause, the bow is bent too far and the thin string of life is cracked. The doctors, the priests, and the noble sportsmen would not care to see O'Leary drop down dead on the track, or to see Weston walking over the brink of his grave and into it. Society would not hold those spectators guiltless if the next walking-match ended in a ghastly tragedy.

It is surely time for some enterprising publisher to produce an American dictionary; for word-coinage is progressing so rapidly in the United States that without a vocabulary the newspapers of that country are well-nigh unintelligible. "Usterated" is the latest addition to the language. It sounds formidable, but only signifies that any one so dubbed is in the habit of stirring himself in one of those coats which take their name from the northern province of Ireland. Pigeon English is as much compared to the language of Transatlantic editors.

Good news for the builders! The polka is, I hear, to be in vogue this season, and naturally when all the couples engaged in it give a stamp simultaneously there is no dance so trying to the floor. At Lady Catherine Weyland's and at Lady Leslie's lately, the guests were in abject terror of being hurled into the supper-room below while the polka was being danced; and there are many houses in London less substantially built than those presided over by these fair hostesses. Where do our servants spend their Sundays is a question of no small importance during the present epidemic. "Going to church" too often means visiting sick friends, and bringing the germs of disease into the attics of fashionable mansions towards midnight, when the master and mistress are sleeping the sleep of the vaccinated below. About three weeks ago a Kensingtonian kitchen-maid suffering from smallpox was quietly brought down from her high estate, and conveyed in a suitable carriage to the Smallpox Hospital. A week later she succumbed to the disease, and was finally removed to the lowliest chamber, where it is likely some fainter form (according to Seymour Hudson she may yet come up as a sloop), I remembered that Turkey possessed ironclads twenty and thirty years of age, and that the vessels of war all equally ready for service, all manned, disciplined, and commanded. I felt that another reason might be adduced why Russia should not recklessly and heedlessly go to war.

A correspondent writes: "The Court newsmen thus describes the head-dress of a lady who was presented on her marriage to the Queen at the last Drawing-room: 'The front hair was curled à la negre (like snow). At the top an ornament in diamonds like a peacock's tail. The back hair raised from the roots, accompanied on each side by curled *marabouts* (hammers).'"

A recent book of travels gives the following account of the negroes in the interior of Africa: "The women are satisfied with little clothing, but they bestow much care on the decoration of their heads. Their woolly locks are saturated with oil, often of the most unsavoury description. In front they are arranged in masses of frizzy curls, and the hair behind is drawn tightly to the top of the head and twisted into a knot, into which is stuck a bunch of peacock, ostrich, or other feathers. If time and hair permit, there are other knots at the side of the head, to which more feathers and beads are attached. Suet or chalk is then blown through a reed over head and face, and the cheeks are plentifully bedaubed with red paint."

I ask, sir, where is the difference?—Which is the more barbarous—I assert also the most preposterously absurd—the head-dress of the M— of T— or that of the poor savage?—I am, sir, your obedient servant, AN OLD MAN.

PROVERBS OF THE BILLINGS-FAMILY.

Humid nature is the same all over the world, except in New England, and that its kindred are everywhere. A kodak aristocrat drives puts me in mind of a drunken man a trying to walk a crack. Hum is good in its place, and hel is the place for it. Akordin to skriptor that will be just about as many Kamills in heaven as rich men. When you korte a widder, you want to do it with spurs on. Larking at yure own story, while you are tellin on it, is a good dele like firing a gun oph their own truth hole. A pet lam always makes a cross ram. A live karle sometimes gits into a dead body, so does parle git into jesse clams.

"Glory snuff for one da," attendin a nigger kampf-meeting. He who skorns to be infooenced at tall by fashion is a wise fool. I am prepared to say to sovins ov the rich men ov evry ten, make the most ov yure money for it makes the most ov yu. If I had a boy, who did it the well anuff to sate me, I wd set him to tendin a retold ad good store. Man was kreated a little lower than the angels and has bin gittin a little lower ever since. The most onerous kreator I ever perused, was a bob tale bull, in fit time. When a feller gits a going down hil, it dus seem as that evry thing had bin greased for the okashun. I have known folks whose callibre was very small, but whose bors was big. The meanest man I ever nu was the one who stole a sagger whiskey from a nigger baby to sweeten a kup ov rye koffee with. Pluk is a nise kompond ov pride, vanitee and vartue. Robbers are like rane, tha fall on the just and the unjust. Wa, hato those who will not take our advice, and despise them who do. Matches ma be made in hevyn, but tha ar ginnally sold down here. I konsent there is this difference between bashfulness, and modesty, the one soon wares oph, the other never dus.

Miscellaneous.

The weight of feminine attire in our days is attracting the criticisms of inferior observers, who declare that the strongest market-porters would break down under the weight of a fashionable toilet, with all its *et ceteras*, to say nothing of its immense inconvenience. What women endure for "fashion" is certainly wonderful, and goes far to justify the declaration of many husbands and brothers, to wit, that "the weaker sex," so called, is very much stronger than the weak creatures who pretend to be the strongest. It is certain that the leading capillary artists were obliged to begin their work for the great Parisian hat at 9 in the morning; so that many of their patients had to "hold their heads" with care for fourteen hours on the stretch, with all the weight of flowers, jewels, and hairpins, without being able to "rest their necks" (or backs) for a single moment; and it is asked by wondering members of the sex that wears short hair, what man could have come out fresh and bright, ready to dance and to promenade in the heat and excitement of the ballroom for another four or five hours, after going through such an ordeal?

FOODS AND DRINKS.—A lecture was delivered before the Society of Arts, London, on the 10th March, on "Foods and Drinks," by Dr. Corfield, Professor of Hygiene in University College. After explaining the reasons why beef is more nutritious, though somewhat less digestible, than mutton, the disadvantages attending the use of pork from its closeness of fibre and superabundance of fat, and the comparatively low value of the flesh of young animals, the lecturer observed,—"Good meat should neither be too pale, indicative of disease; nor too dark, suggesting that the animal has been killed. It should be elastic to the touch, have a rumpled appearance, and not become moist if kept. Salmon was pronounced to be as nutritious as beef or mutton. Eggs, mackerel, and herrings were less easily digested than most other fish, because of the fat contained in their envelopes. Dr. Corfield quoted the opinion that spirits do not sustain the body in resisting extremes of heat or cold, that they induce liver disease and decrease the power of working, that strong wines and beers were liable to cause gout, and that even light wines and beers should be used, if at all, in moderation, and only at meal times. The lecturer referred to the nerve-stimulating and non-intoxicating qualities of tea, coffee, and cocoa, and the dangers of indigestion resulting from their abuse, especially in drinking them too hot. Dr. Carpenter, who occupied the chair, said that the inhabitants of some parts of Scotland lived almost entirely on oatmeal and butter-milk, and few people were capable of more sustained labour than these. As to stimulants, he had tried total abstinence for twelve years, and although it could be practised in health, he had found it desirable to take a little light wine or beer to aid digestion when suffering from mental over-work."

The Paris physicians, who make a steady war on the "low bodies" which send so many women to a premature grave, have now declared war on the high heels that have been so generally adopted of late years by the superior sex. They say that these heels are not only very injurious to the feet, but cause serious injury to the rest of the economy by throwing the body forward, so that all the organs are gradually thrown out of their true and natural hang, as every displacement of the organs, however slight, leads necessarily to disease, both special and general. The medical body declares unanimously that the use of these heels by the women, combined with the use of tobacco by the men, must inevitably exercise a most disastrous action on the health of the next generation. A century ago, when this absurd and mischievous fashion was in favour, the same evil results were declared to be inseparable from its adoption; the warning of to-day is but the echo of the warning sounded in the past; but, though that warning succeeded in overthrowing the insensate custom, it is doubtful whether the note of alarm now being sounded will be equally successful. At all events, those who consent to return to a more wholesome style of foot-gear can only do so gradually, as well as those that have been shortened by the unnatural elevation of the heel and depression of the toes, can only be brought back to their normal state by degrees. It is recommended to diminish the height of the boot-heel gradually, those of each new pair being a little lower than the last. In this way the muscles of the foot and leg may be reduced to their normal state without much suffering, and the organs now thrown out of their proper positions will have a chance of righting themselves.

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen; I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered a considerable pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may truly be afflicted. I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALPHEUS. To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.—1877.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventful circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

MR OHUN AYIN,
Manager.China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWNS POSTAGE.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction.....	2	6	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship.....	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail.....	8	8	2	4

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are:—the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies), South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom and Union Countries served through London.	By any other route.
Letters, 10	12
Registration, 8	8
Newspapers, 4	2
Books and Patterns, 6	4

Other Union Countries.

Letters, 12	12
Registration, 8	8
Newspapers, 4	2
Books and Patterns, 6	4

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands.—	
Letters, 26	22
Registration, 12	12
Newspapers, 6	4
Books and Patterns, 10	8

Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.R.), and Hawaii (N.R.).—	
Letters, 20	16
Registration, 12	12
Newspapers, 6	4
Books and Patterns, 8	6

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela.—	
Letters, 38	34
Newspapers, 6	4
Books and Patterns, 10	8

Registration, 12	12
Books and Patterns, 10	8

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.—	
Letters, 50	44
Newspapers, 8	6
Books and Patterns, 12	10

Registration, None.	None.
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Brazil.—	
Letters, 32	28
Registration, 8	8
Newspapers, 6	4
Books and Patterns, 8	6

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to Colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or indigo, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as razors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in no secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to those alone, viz.: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Packages cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

REVISED TARIFF OF CHARGES ON CORRESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE ABOVE PACKET TO CANADA, THE WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on Correspondence sent thus:—

Letters, per half ounce, Hongkong U.S. Stamps	cent.
Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, &c.	12

Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, Panama, &c.	12
Hawaii, Newfoundland, &c.	6

Guatemala, Marquessa Is., Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti, &c.	12
Beize, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curacao, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, Venezuela, &c.	12

West Indies, &c.	12
Holivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru, &c.	12
Brazil, &c.	12

Argentina Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, &c.	12
Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 lb.	2

Newspapers for all other places, (not over 4 lb.) each Paper, per 4 lb.	2
Books, &c., for all other places, per 4 lb.	8

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk, watches, jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For that purpose no large quantities of these Stamps can be applied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packet.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia. The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows, that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon. The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon. A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters, but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and the adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other valuable articles should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By late the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dyestuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PENCILS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two; as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departure of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. This Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.	
Up to £2.....	18 cents.
" £5.....	36 "
" £10.....	54 "
" £20.....	72 "
Local Money Orders.	
Up to \$25.....	15 cents.
" 50.....	30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except where there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as oblique are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

June 1, 1877.

Letts. Page. Letts. Page.

Achin 1 McDonald, Jas. 1
Armand Single 1
ton & Co. 1
Affie, Eduardo del 1
Baptista, Joan 1
Antonio 1
Bennett, Mr 1
Besing, Mrs S.E. 1
Bisset, Chas. H. 2

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

WHAMPOA Christian Victory	Stehe Whiting	Ger. 3m. sc. Brit. bg.	282 255	May 8 June 2	Edward Schellbass & Co. Chinese	Tientsin Tientsin
CANTON Bombay	Smith	Brit. str.	740	May 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	

<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Anchor- age.</i>	<i>Flag.</i>	<i>Class.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>H. F.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>
Ashuelot	5 c	American	corvette	1037	6	700	May 16	Geo. H. Perkins
Charybdis	7 c	British	corvette	1506	17	400	April 5	T. E. Smith
Curlew	6 h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	May 4	E. J. Church
Hart	6 h	British	gun vessel	465	4	120	May 6	H. N. Hood
Junco	7 h	British	corvette	1462	8	400	May 15	A. H. Boldero
Ling Feng	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	354	2	80	June 1	J. Farrow
Maple	7 h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	May 28	Charles Vernon Anson
Messager	6 k	British	military hospital	2581
Moderate	6 c	British	corvette	1405	14	350	April 13	Alex. Buller, C.B.
Moorhen	6 h	British	gunboat	420	4	60	May 23	John Hope
Patino	K. D.	Spanish	transport	1200	Feb. 23	Rapello
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	Commodore Watson

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Owners.</i>
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'pos Dock Co.
Fai Wan	.....	.....	Capt. Sands
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kim Shan	487	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Hin Kiang	617	Bennings, T.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Lantin	69	.....	Kwok Acheng
Powen	1889	Lefevre	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sanda	37	.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sie J. J. Seejeebhoy	101	.....	Kwok Acheng
Spark	140	Hoiland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Bennings, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotal	180	Browns	Kwok Acheng

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-jui	28	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	160	.....	.....	Wan Lum Wan
Ching-shug	.....	.....	.....	E. Choy
Chun-hai	280	6	.....	.....
Feng-shou-hai	600	5	400	A. Fry
Quong-on	180	3	80	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	160	5	.....	H. Wade
Sui-ting	.....	.....	.....	Stewart
Tahing-ting	180	6	60	Bossard
Tien-po	180	6	.....	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	8	150	Lam Man Wo

Flora Castle	for London
Glencarn	for London
Lady Bowen	for Shanghai
*Namoa	for Hongkong
*Olympia	for Hongkong
Wm. Manson	British barque

May 28, 1977.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Afr.	French
Ship-ee	Chinese
Francis	French

Age	French
Chin. #	Chinese
Francis #	French

Fuziyana	Chinese
Glancus	British
*Gwalof	British
H. C. Orsted	Danish
Hsa-tung	Chinese
Hatting	British
Honan	Chinese
Kiang-wai	Chinese
Nanking	American
Paukong	British
Ping-ou	British
Scindia	British
Shanghai	British
Taiyew	Chinese

Te-yu-tung	American
Tung Tung	Chinese
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.	
B. Aymer	American barque
Hebeftu	British schooner
John Nicholson	British ship
Kenta Bank	British ship
Loties	British schooner
Unloh	British barque
Windhover	British ship
MEN-OF-WAR.	
Kestrel	U. S. gunboat
Falot	U. S. gunboat

Restrol	H. M. gunboat
Palet	U. S. gunboat

Corrected to Saturday, June 2, 1877.
At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

	PRICE.
Highest Lot	

Fish.
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 35

Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . "	300
" Focchow, . . . "	160
Beef, sirloin and prime out, cy.	160
Beef Corned, . . . catty	160
" Roast, . . . "	150
" Soup, . . . "	100
" Steak, . . . "	160
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	60
" Tongue, fresh, each	275
" " corned, . . . "	320
" Head, . . . "	600
" Heart, . . . "	150
" Hump, Salt . . . "	110
" Feet, . . . "	50
" Kidneys, . . . "	60
" Tail, . . . "	100
" Liver, . . . catty	80
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600
Ham, American, . . lb.	800
" Chinese, . . . "	180
" English . . . "	860
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180
" Leg, . . . "	180
" Shoulder, . . . "	140
" Liver, . . . "	130
Pigs' Chittlings, . . catty	60
" Feet, . . . "	100
" Fry, . . . "	110
" Head, . . . "	90
" Heart, . . . each	60
" Kidneys, . . . "	80
" Liver, . . . lb.	100
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	180

Capon, . . .	catty	250
Ducks, . . .	catty	120
Eggs, Hen . .	doz.	100
" Duck . .	"	100
" Salt . . .	"	120
Fowls, . . .	catty	180
Geese, . . .	"	120
Partridges, .	each	350
Phasants, Canton,	each	\$1.80
Pigeons, . . .	pair	150
Quail, . . .	"	130
Rabbits, . . .	"	80
Teal, . . .	"	40
Turkeys, Cook,	catty	800
" Hen . . .	"	500

er **Bombay Ducks, new per hundred** 35

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

100